

brings this subject up to date, embodying, as it does, a review of the literature and his own personal observations.

Halsted contributes a clinical and histological study of certain adenocarcinomata of the breast, and a brief consideration of the supraclavicular operation, and of the results of operations for cancer of the breast at the Johns Hopkins Hospital from 1889 to 1898. In this paper appears the new surgery of carcinoma of the breast, the originator and advocate of which is Halsted, and which is characterized by operative dissections, the extent and thoroughness of which have never before been equalled.

Other papers are on the etiology of cancer, by Park; remedial measures in obstruction of the common bile-duct, by Gaston; traumatic rupture of the pancreas, by Cushing; cranial cracked-pot sounds as a symptom of cerebellar tumors, by Carson; urinary fæcal fistula following perforation of the appendix vermiformis into the bladder, by Keen, and the report of a similar case, by Fowler; gunshot injuries of the spine, by Prewett; hysteria from a surgical stand-point, by Moore; treatment of hypertrophy of the prostate gland, by Lane; some cases not operable, by Cheever; and the cure of a case of sarcoma of the scapula by accidental wound infection, by Richardson.

This book is edited, printed, and bound with the same care and style as that which characterizes the preceding volumes.

JAMES P. Warbasse.

TEXT-BOOK OF OPHTHALMOLOGY. By DR. ERNEST FUCHS, Professor in the University of Vienna. Translated by A. DUANE, M.D. Second American Edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1899.

Dr. Fuchs's text-book has already impressed itself in the minds of the American profession as being a volume of great worth, and the present edition will not be the less acceptable. While, as the translator states, revision is almost to be found upon every page, the principal change and addition are in

the sections on "functional examination," the pathology of corneal and conjunctival diseases, and the diseases of the fundus. Eighty new illustrations have been added. Glancing at the volume as a whole, many things of interest specially appeal to us, and we note a few of them.

In discussing the conjunctiva, the term "region of transition" is used to designate that loose or reserve portion situated at the apex of the cul-de-sac, an expression not found in our American text-books on anatomy and ophthalmology.

In the use of nitrate of silver a 2-per-cent. solution, or ten grains to the ounce, is advised for routine use, the two- or five-grain solution being in much more constant use in this country.

The author does not believe that corneal ulcers form a contraindication for the use of nitrate of silver; on the contrary, they furnish a direct indication, if the ulcers be of catarrhal origin. He is evidently not a believer in the modified use of Credé's method, as some advocates here, but expresses himself strongly in favor of its indiscriminate use in all cases.

The acceptance of atmospheric contagion in the etiology of trachoma is discarded, the writer believing in direct infection from eye to eye.

The term phlyctenular conjunctivitis has been supplanted by that of conjunctivitis eczematosa, the writer believing that accumulated testimony points to its analogy with eczema of the skin.

The protective bandage is advocated as being the most important agent in the treatment of corneal ulcer, accomplishing, as it does, the immobilization of the lid, diminishing the pain, protecting from dust, and furnishing the natural support of the lid against a cornea thinned in parts of its continuity, and with a tendency to bulge. The contraindication being profuse secretion.

A 1-per-cent. solution of the sulphate of atropine is mentioned as being that mostly employed therapeutically in the eye. One-half per cent. being much nearer the standard of use in this country.

The placing of a granule of the salt in substance in the conjunctival sac is also advocated when excessive action is required. This seems heroic, but the author cautions as to toxic after-effects.

Noticeable in the construction of the book are the frequent paragraphs—sometimes pages—printed in smaller type than the regular text. This makes the book somewhat harder of reading; but whether the author considered the contents of these pages of secondary importance, or this plan has been adopted for the purpose of condensing a volume which might otherwise assume too large proportions, we do not know; but, without doubt, among them are to be found some of the brightest and most interesting writings in ophthalmology.

Notes on bacteria and their bearing on different eye-diseases are to be found throughout the volume, and in many instances the historical aspect of various conditions are discussed in an interesting manner. Attention is paid throughout to the special need of the general practitioner, and common mistakes in diagnosis and therapeutics are emphasized. The arrangement of the volume in its subject-matter is excellent. It is divided into four parts, which again are subdivided. In succession they comprise (1) examination of the eye; (2) diseases of the eye; (3) anomalies of refraction and accommodation; (4) operations. There is also an appendix profusely illustrating the instruments commonly used in ophthalmological practice.

The illustrations in general throughout the volume are good, many of them picturing pathological conditions not to be found in other text-books.

We know of no book in ophthalmology that combines the many requisites of a modern text-book as does this present volume. It is exhaustive in its research of clinical and pathological truth, and yet it is accompanied by a clear, logical, forcible style of expression, by which the writer makes himself readily understood, and gives the reader no difficulty in following him.

It teems with practical suggestion culled from a wide experience, and while touching upon almost every ophthalmological topic, it is stripped of all superfluity and deals in facts clearly, logically, and concisely expressed. There is very little of worth on the subject of the eye that is not found in essence in this volume.

As a text-book on ophthalmology, fulfilling, as it does, the needs of the student, general practitioner, and specialist, it is doubtful if it has its peer in the ophthalmological writings of to-day.

P. CHALMERS JAMESON.